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A Randomized Clinical Trial of Methadone Maintenance for Prisoners: Results at Twelve-Months Post-Release

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Abstract

This study examined the impact of prison-initiated methadone maintenance at 12-months post-release. Males with pre-incarceration heroin dependence ($n=204$) were randomly assigned to: 1) *Counseling Only*: counseling in prison, with passive referral to treatment upon release; 2) *Counseling + Transfer*: counseling in prison with transfer to methadone maintenance treatment upon release; and 3) *Counseling + Methadone*: counseling and methadone maintenance in prison, continued in the community upon release. The mean number of days in community-based drug abuse treatment were, respectively, *Counseling Only* 23.1, *Counseling + Transfer* 91.3, and *Counseling + Methadone* 166.0, $p < .01$; all pairwise comparisons were statistically significant (all $ps < .01$). *Counseling + Methadone* participants were also significantly less likely than participants in each of the other two groups to be opioid-positive or cocaine-positive according to urine drug testing. These results support the effectiveness of prison-initiated methadone for males in the United States. Further study is required to confirm the findings for women.

Keywords

Methadone maintenance; Prison; Substance abuse treatment

1. Introduction

Despite extensive evidence of methadone maintenance treatment's effectiveness in community settings (Ball & Ross, 1991; Johnson et al., 2000; Joseph, Stancliff, & Langrod, 2000; Platt, Widman, Lidz, & Marlowe, 1998; Schwartz et al., 2006) and its widespread use in prisons throughout the world [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA); 2002; Jurgens, 2004; McSweeney, Turnbull, & Hough, 2002], methadone

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maintenance treatment has rarely been used with individuals who are exiting correctional institutions in the United States. In the jail setting, initiating heroin-dependent individuals on methadone maintenance and maintaining arrestees already enrolled in drug treatment programs has been found effective through years of practice in New York City (Dole et al., 1969; Magura, Rosenblum, Lewis, & Joseph, 1993; Tomasino, Swanson, Nolan, & Shuman, 2001). Initiating prisoners who are not currently heroin dependent or are not receiving methadone treatment but who have a history of severe heroin addiction prior to incarceration on maintenance treatment prior to release is a promising intervention that warrants research to determine its effectiveness. Such research is urgently needed because relapse to heroin addiction typically occurs within one month of release (Kinlock, Battjes, & Schwartz, 2002; Maddux & Desmond, 1981; Nurco, Hanlon, & Kinlock, 1991), the opportunity to engage newly released individuals in treatment is greatly diminished upon re-addiction (Inciardi, McBride, & Surratt, 1998; Smith-Rohrberg, Bruce, & Altice, 2004), and the life-threatening adverse consequences associated with heroin addiction, such as overdose (Binswanger et al., 2007; Bird & Hutchinson, 2003; Farrell & Marsden, 2008; Stewart, Henderson, Hobbs, Ridout, & Knuiman, 2004), human immunodeficiency virus [(HIV; Centers for Disease Control (CDC; 2006); Chitwood, Comerford, & Weatherby, 1998]; and hepatitis B and C infections (Edlin, 2002; Mark, Woody, Juday, & Kleber, 2001) are substantial.

In contrast to the United States, a number of other countries have routinely offered methadone maintenance treatment in prisons and jails (Kerr & Jurgens, 2004). Perhaps the most rigorously evaluated of these prison-based methadone maintenance programs has been the one initiated in a pre-release facility in 1986 by the New South Wales Department of Correction for inmates with a pre-incarceration history of heroin addiction (Gorta, 1992). A randomized controlled trial of this methadone program as compared to wait list for the program in prison showed that heroin use was lower among treated participants during a four month in-prison follow-up (Dolan et al., 2003). A four-year follow-up of the study cohort found that retention in treatment was associated with decreases in mortality, re-incarceration, and hepatitis C infection (Dolan et al., 2005).

The present study is, to our knowledge, the first randomized clinical trial in the United States to examine the efficacy of prison- (as opposed to jail-) initiated methadone treatment (Kinlock, Schwartz, & Gordon, 2005). It was conducted to assess the extent to which initiating methadone in prison prior to release with continued treatment in the community would be more efficacious than initiating methadone treatment in the community or simply providing counseling in prison with a passive referral to treatment upon release. Short-term results at 1- and 3-months (Kinlock et al., 2007; Kinlock, Gordon, Schwartz, & O'Grady, 2008) post-release and longer-term findings at 6-months post-release (Gordon, Kinlock, Schwartz, & O'Grady, 2008) showed that prison-initiated and community-initiated methadone treatment were more effective than counseling only in terms of heroin use and treatment entry. While these findings are encouraging, considerable evidence exists indicating that continuous enrollment for at least 12 months is needed to produce long-term behavioral change in methadone maintenance treatment (Greenfield & Fountain, 2000; Joe, Simpson, & Broome, 1999; MacGowan et al., 1996; Moolchan & Hoffman, 1994). The present report, representing the main outcome paper, provides more comprehensive, longer-term findings at 12-months post-release.

2. Methods

Study methods were described in detail elsewhere (Kinlock et al., 2007). In brief, all participants met criteria for methadone treatment in the year prior to incarceration, received an individual counseling intake and a physical examination and were scheduled to receive, within treatment condition, 12 weekly sessions of drug abuse education in prison. Immediately prior to release, all participants were scheduled to meet with the study's counselor individually

to discuss plans for release. *Counseling Only* participants were advised by treatment staff at release to seek drug abuse treatment in the community in any of the publicly funded programs in Baltimore according to standard admission procedures. *Counseling+Transfer* participants were informed by treatment staff at release to report to the program's community-based facility within 10 days to begin methadone at 5 mg with increases of 5 mg every eighth day to a target minimum dose of 60 mg. Participants in the *Counseling+Methadone* condition began methadone at 5 mg and increased 5 mg every eighth day during incarceration to a target dose of 60 mg. They were advised upon release to report to the program's community-based facility within 10 days for continuing care. These low initial doses and slow dose increases were utilized because participants were not tolerant to opioids at the time of dose induction.

Participants were assessed five times during the course of the study; at baseline (study entry), and at 1-, 3-, 6-, and 12-months post-release. Baseline assessments included the Addiction Severity Index (ASI; McLellan et al., 1992), which assesses problem severity in seven areas: alcohol use, drug use, medical, psychiatric, family/social, employment, and legal functioning. Post-release assessments at each follow-up point involved drug abuse treatment record review; a urine drug test for opioids and cocaine; and a confidential, semi-structured interview addressing substance abuse treatment and incarceration history, heroin use, cocaine use, and criminal activity (Hanlon, Nurco, Kinlock, & Duszynski, 1990; Nurco, 1998). Participants were paid \$20 for each post-release assessment that they completed. The study was approved by the Friends Research Institute's Institutional Review Board.

2.1. Outcome Measures

The three primary outcome measures examined at the twelve-month follow-up period were: 1) the number of days enrolled in drug abuse treatment in the community; and urine test results for 2) opioids; and 3) cocaine. The secondary outcome measures were: the frequency, or number of days in the past 365 days [adjusted for days at risk in the community], that the participant reported: 4) using heroin; 5) using cocaine; and 6) committing crime. Two additional secondary outcome measures were examined: 7) arrested (yes v. no) during the 12-month post-release follow-up period; and 8) number of days employed during the past 30 days at the end of the study (12-months post-release). Data on drug abuse treatment status were obtained from treatment program records and participant self-report. Urine samples were tested using the enzyme-multiplied immunoassay technique for opioids (excluding methadone) and cocaine, with cutoff calibration concentrations of 300 µg/mL for morphine and benzoylecgonine. Data on the frequency of heroin days, cocaine days, and crime days were obtained using the ASI and the above-mentioned supplemental questionnaire. Arrest data were obtained from records maintained by the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. Data on the number of days employed were obtained from the ASI.

2.2. Statistical Analysis

The targeted number of participants was 240. A power analysis for the Poisson regression analysis indicated that 80 prisoners in each group would be needed to detect a "small-to-medium" effect size ($f^2 = .058$) with 90% power in an intent-to-treat analysis. Results of a subsequent power analysis conducted for the Poisson regression analysis for the final sample size of 204, the number of participants enrolled in the trial, found that this sample size still provided 90% power to detect a "small-to-medium" ($f^2 = .070$) effect. Poisson regression analysis (McCullough & Nelder, 1989) was used to compare the three treatment conditions on the number of days enrolled in drug abuse treatment in the community, the number of days used heroin, the number of days used cocaine, the number of days committed crime, and the number of days employed because these variables represented counts. Logistic regression analysis (Agresti, 1990; Hosmer & Lemeshow, 1989) was used to compare the three treatment conditions on the relative number of opioid-positive and cocaine-positive urine samples as well

as the relative number of participants arrested. In each of the regression analyses, a small set of control variables was included because of the relatively small sample size. Behavioral variables that had predicted responsiveness to treatment in prior research with drug-involved offenders were included, such as age at first crime (Hanlon, Nurco, Bateman, & O'Grady, 1998; Hiller, Knight, & Simpson, 1999; Kinlock, Battjes, & Schwartz, 2005), having a history of prior cocaine use (Magura, Nwakese, & Demsky, 1998; Rowan-Szal, Chatham, & Simpson, 2000), and completed prison treatment (Butzin, Martin, & Inciardi, 2002; Prendergast & Wexler, 2004). Control variables in each regression analysis included age, age at first crime, prior cocaine use (the number of self-reported days of cocaine use in the 30 days in the community before the index incarceration), completed prison treatment as part of the current intervention (yes v. no), and length of baseline (index) incarceration. For the analysis of each outcome variable, the predictor variable of primary interest, treatment condition, and the control variables were entered simultaneously. Pairwise comparisons between the different treatment conditions were conducted following the detection of a significant treatment condition effect. All analyses were conducted on an intent-to-treat basis.

3. Results

3.1. Participant Characteristics

Data on twelve-month outcomes were obtained on 204, or 96.7% of the 211 randomized participants; 64 of 70 (91.4%) in the *Counseling Only* condition, 69 of 70 (98.6%) in the *Counseling+Transfer* condition, and 71 of 71 (100.0%) in the *Counseling+Methadone* condition (Figure 1). The 204 participants were, on average, 40.3 ($SD = 7.1$) years of age; 69.6% were African American, 24.0% were Caucasian, and 6.4% were other ethnicity; 70.6 % had one or more prior substance abuse treatment episodes; whereas 23.0% had one or more previous episodes of methadone maintenance treatment (Table 1). The 204 participants were, on average, 18.5 ($SD = 5.0$) years of age at first heroin use; the mean number of days used heroin in the 30 days before their index incarceration was 27.2 ($SD = 5.0$). At study entry, participants had a mean duration of incarceration of 604.5 days ($SD = 589.1$ days). There was only one statistically significant difference ($p < .05$) between treatment conditions on the above variables, namely, length of baseline incarceration ($p = .01$), wherein the *Counseling +Methadone* group was incarcerated for a longer period of time than the *Counseling Only* group.

3.2 Primary Outcomes

3.2.1. Community Treatment Duration—Results of treatment duration over the 12-month post-release follow-up period are shown in Table 2. The three treatment conditions were significantly different. The mean number of days that participants in each condition were enrolled in community based treatment were, respectively, *Counseling Only* 23.1 ($SD = 72.5$), *Counseling+Transfer* 91.3 ($SD = 144.6$), and *Counseling+Methadone* 166.0 ($SD = 166.4$). All pairwise comparisons were statistically significant (all $ps < .01$). Notably, none of the *Counseling Only* (25% entered treatment) participants were in treatment for 365 days, while 17.3 % of *Counseling+Transfer* (53.6% entered treatment) and 36.7 % of *Counseling +Methadone* (70.4% entered treatment) participants were in treatment for one year. As expected, failure to complete study-provided prison treatment was significantly associated with shorter duration of treatment in the community ($p = .0001$).

3.2.2. Urine Opioid Drug Test Results—Urine samples were not obtained on 89 of the 204 participants because of incarceration, hospitalization, being located out of the Baltimore area and interviewed by telephone, or being interviewed more than two months after their due date for the scheduled interview. Results of urine opioid testing at the 12-month post-release follow-up period are shown in Table 3. There were significant differences in the percentage of

participants in each condition who tested positive for opioids at 12-months post-release [χ^2 ($df = 2$) = 12.7; $p = .002$]. The percentage of participants in each condition who were opioid-positive were, *Counseling Only*, 65.6% ($n = 32$), *Counseling+Transfer*, 48.7%, ($n = 39$) and *Counseling+Methadone*, 25.0 % ($n = 44$). Regarding pairwise differences, the *Counseling Only* group ($p = .001$) and *Counseling+Transfer* group ($p = .008$) were significantly more likely to be opioid-positive than the *Counseling+Methadone* group. There were no significant differences between the *Counseling Only* group and the *Counseling+Transfer* group. None of the other predictor variables were statistically significant.

3.2.3. Urine Cocaine Drug Test Results—Results of urine cocaine testing at the 12-month post-release follow-up period are shown in Table 3. There were significant differences in the percentage of participants in each condition who tested positive for cocaine at 12-months post-release. Regarding pairwise comparisons, the *Counseling Only* (71.9%) and *Counseling +Transfer* (66.6%) were more likely to be cocaine -positive at 12-months post-release compared to the *Counseling+Methadone* (43.2%) group, $ps < .001$ and $< .05$ respectively, while the former two groups were not significantly different from each other. None of the other predictor variables were statistically significant.

3.3. Secondary Outcomes

3.3.1. Heroin use days—The reported number of days of heroin use in the past 365 days post-release was significantly predicted by the set of six predictor variables ($p < .0001$). Although not statistically significant, the pattern of results regarding treatment condition was in the predicted direction with *Counseling Only* ($M = 167.1$; $SD = 132.7$) reporting more days of use compared to *Counseling+Transfer* ($M = 120.7$; $SD = 114.8$) and *Counseling +Methadone* ($M = 106.2$; $SD = 133.5$). However, none of the other predictor variables were significant.

3.3.2. Cocaine use days—Reported cocaine use in the past 365 days post-release was significantly predicted by the set of six predictor variables ($p < .0001$). As might be expected, higher levels of self-reported cocaine use in the 30 days prior to the current incarceration was related to reporting having used cocaine more frequently at 12 months post-release ($p = .0001$). Although not statistically significant, the pattern of results regarding treatment condition was in the predicted direction with *Counseling Only* ($M = 76.9$; $SD = 83.4$) reporting more days of use compared to *Counseling+Transfer* ($M = 53.2$; $SD = 82.5$) and *Counseling Methadone* ($M = 37.2$; $SD = 60.1$). None of the other predictor variables were significant.

3.3.3. Criminal Activity—The reported number of days of criminal activity in the past 365 days post-release was significantly predicted by the set of six predictor variables ($p < .0001$). Although not statistically significant, the pattern of results regarding treatment condition was in the predicted direction with *Counseling Only* ($M = 106.7$; $SD = 128.7$) reporting more days of criminal activity compared to *Counseling+Transfer* ($M = 65.2$; $SD = 96.2$) and *Counseling +Methadone* ($M = 81.8$; $SD = 109.5$). Also, none of the other predictor variables were significant.

3.3.4. Arrests—Results of logistic regression analyses regarding any arrests during the post-release follow-up period indicated there were no significant differences between conditions. The percentage of participants in each treatment condition who were arrested during the 12-month post-release follow-up period were, respectively, *Counseling Only*, 50.8%; *Counseling +Transfer*, 59.1%, and *Counseling+Methadone*, 52.9%. The only significant control variable was age ($p = .025$), indicating that older participants were less likely to be arrested during the 12-months post-release.

3.3.5. Employment—The reported number of days employed during the past 30 days was significantly predicted by the set of six predictor variables ($p < .0001$). However, treatment condition was not significant, nor was any other predictor variable. The mean (SD) of days employed in the last 30 days reported by participants in each condition were, respectively, *Counseling Only*, 12.0 (10.3); *Counseling+Transfer*, 10.3 (10.9); and *Counseling + Methadone*, 8.5 (10.5).

4.0. Serious Adverse Events

There were 51 serious adverse events (SAEs). Forty-three were hospitalizations (9 in the *Counseling Only*, 14 in the *Counseling+Transfer*, and 20 in the *Counseling+Methadone* condition). Only two of the SAEs (brief hospitalizations for constipation—one each in the *Counseling+Transfer* and *Counseling+Methadone* groups)—were considered possibly-related to study participation. There were eight deaths. Of these, six occurred to *Counseling Only* participants [four opioid overdoses—two involving heroin, one involving illicitly obtained methadone (the participant was not enrolled in a methadone program at the time of his death), and one involving fentanyl] and two deaths from cardiovascular disease. One *Counseling+Transfer* participant died from AIDS and one *Counseling+Methadone* participant died of cardiovascular disease. Neither of the latter two participants was enrolled in methadone treatment at the time of death.

5. Discussion

The present study is the first randomized clinical trial evaluating the effectiveness of methadone maintenance treatment provided to U.S. prisoners with pre-incarceration histories of heroin addiction. Perhaps the most striking and promising finding involves the differences between treatment conditions with regard to the number of days participants spent in community-based drug abuse treatment. Results showed that prison-initiated methadone maintenance treatment was associated with greater duration of treatment in the community during the 12 months post-prison release compared to counseling in prison with passive referral at release or counseling in prison with initiation of methadone treatment admission upon release. Compared to *Counseling Only* participants, participants who received methadone in prison spent seven times as many days in drug abuse treatment during the year following release.

Furthermore, none of the *Counseling Only* participants spent the entire post-release year in treatment compared to approximately 37% of *Counseling+Methadone* participants. The present results extend those found on the present sample at 6-months post-release (Gordon et al., 2008) and also support and extend the findings of Dole et al. (1969). These findings at 12-months post-release may have significant public health and public policy implications because greater treatment retention for heroin-dependent individuals has been found to be related to reduced heroin use (Anglin, 1988; Hser, Hoffman, Grella, & Anglin, 2001; Leukefeld, Tims, & Farabee, 2002).

Regarding urine opioid drug test results, *Counseling Only* participants were significantly more likely than *Counseling+Methadone* participants to test positive for opioids at 12-months post-release. At 12-months post-release, there was also a difference between methadone initiated in prison and upon release, with the former condition having the superior outcome. While differences at 1- and 6- months post-release regarding the present sample also indicated that *Counseling Only* participants were over twice as likely to be opioid-positive according to urine drug testing than *Counseling+Methadone* participants (see Gordon et al., 2008; Kinlock et al., 2007), these 12-month results differ from those reported at earlier follow-up points which showed no differences between the *Counseling+Methadone* and *Counseling+Transfer* conditions. These findings appear encouraging given that reductions in heroin use have been

found to be related to fewer adverse health (CDC, 2006; Edlin, 2002; Mark et al., 2001; Weatherburn & Lind, 1999) and criminogenic consequences (Chaiken & Chaiken, 1990; Kinlock, O'Grady, & Hanlon, 2003). However, enthusiasm for this finding is tempered somewhat by the number of respondents on which urine samples at 12-months post-release were not obtained.

In view of the fact that methadone treatment has been shown to be more effective in treating opioid use than cocaine use (Platt et al., 1998; Schwartz et al., 2006), it seems encouraging that cocaine use as assessed by urine testing differed among the three treatment groups at 12-months post-release. The observation that the *Counseling+Methadone* group were significantly less likely to be cocaine-positive by at 12-months post-release than either the *Counseling Only* and *Counseling+Transfer* groups is consistent with the finding that longer-term methadone treatment duration, in some instances, has been found to be associated with reduced cocaine use in addition to reduced heroin use (Platt et al., 1998). Furthermore, the 12-month follow-up point was the only period among the four post-release assessment points that showed a significant difference by condition in the proportion of cocaine-positive urine samples (Gordon et al., 2008; Kinlock et al., 2007, 2008). Perhaps the longer duration of treatment on the part of the *Counseling+Methadone* participants contributed to this finding. However, as noted above with regard to the results on opioid-positive urine testing, these results appear more tentative than conclusive because of the number of missing values at 12-months post-release.

In contrast to findings regarding urine testing, the three treatment conditions did not significantly differ with regard to self-reported measures of heroin use, cocaine use, or criminal activity during the 12-month post-release period, although the pattern of results were in the predicted direction. Such findings were not observed at six-month post-release, which indicated that the number of days reported by the *Counseling+Methadone* participants on all three measures was significantly lower than those reported by the *Counseling Only* participants (Gordon et al., 2008). Concerning self-reported criminal activity, consistent with the present results, Magura et al. (1993) found no significant differences between KEEP participants and a comparison group of untreated inmates with regard to the mean number of days engaged in property crime at follow-up, an average of 6.5 months post-release. Furthermore, in the present study, there were no significant differences by treatment condition with regard to two additional secondary outcomes that were not examined previously: the percentage of participants arrested over the 12-month period or on the number of days employed at the end of that 12-month period. The present findings regarding arrests were similar to those of two prior studies involving prison-initiated opioid agonist maintenance. The initial evaluation of the New South Wales program (Hume & Gorta, 1989) found no significant differences between inmates who had received methadone maintenance in prison and a comparison group in terms of being charged in court or reconvicted at follow-up, an average of 12.9 months following release. A small-scale study of opioid agonist maintenance examining Levo-alpha-acetylmethadol (LAAM) prior to prison release found no significant differences with regard to being arrested between participants who received LAAM and a control group at nine-months post-release (Kinlock, Battjes, & Schwartz, 2005).

However, these findings are in contrast to the pilot study conducted in New York by Dole et al. (1969). The latter found that only 3 of 12 prisoners who started on methadone prior to release were convicted of new crimes during an 11.5 month follow-up as compared to 15 of 16 prisoners randomly assigned to a control condition.

Previous research indicates that drug dependent prisoners are at high risk of overdose death following release to the community (Binswanger et al., 2007; Bird & Hutchinson, 2003; Farrell & Marsden, 2008; Stewart et al., 2004). Dolan et al. (2005) found that 17 of 382 participants died from overdose during the 4 year follow-up period while not enrolled in methadone

treatment while none of the participants died while enrolled in treatment. In the present study, there were no overdose deaths in either the *Counseling+Methadone* and *Counseling +Transfer* conditions, while four such deaths occurred to *Counseling Only* participants during the 12-month follow-up period at 1, 3, 6, and 12 months post-release. Because only one of these deaths occurred during active participant enrollment, and out-of-treatment participants who wanted treatment were given referrals, recruitment in that study condition was not discontinued.

Participants in the present study were not tolerant to opioids at the time of methadone initiation. Thus, induction started at a low dose and proceeded slowly. Dole et al. (1969) also reported starting pre-release jail inmates (who were presumably non-tolerant also) at a lower methadone dose than customary (10 mg) with a slow dose increase. Because the first two participants in the present study reported excessive drowsiness at 10 mg, the protocol was changed to begin at 5 mg. This dose induction schedule was well tolerated although constipation was a fairly frequent side effect during induction and the maintenance phase.

This study has several limitations. A more precise comparison of the effects of treatment condition on opioid and cocaine drug testing results was not possible because such data were not obtained on all 204 participants because of incarceration, hospitalization, being located out of the Baltimore area and interviewed by telephone, or being interviewed more than 2 months after their due date.

The results may not be generalizable to female prisoners or to prison inmates from other geographic locations because the sample exclusively involved male prisoners from Baltimore. However, methadone treatment is effective in both men and women (Greenfield et al., 2007; Peles & Adelson, 2006; Platt et al., 1998) and has been shown to be effective in studies throughout the world (Gossop, 2006; Michels, Stover, & Gerlach., 2007; Pang et al., 2007; Peles & Adelson, 2006; Platt et al., 1998). The results regarding arrest may not be generalizable to other cities, which may have markedly different arrest rates and/or policing strategies than Baltimore. Furthermore, the comparison of the present findings regarding post-release arrest with previous studies of the effects of prison-initiated opioid agonist maintenance, cited above, need to be interpreted with caution because of differences in the type of criminal justice sanction (e.g., arrest, conviction, being charged in court), nationality and ethnicity of participants, and type of opioid agonist administered.

Despite these limitations, this study confirms and extends the findings of Dole et al. (1969), Dolan et al. (2003, 2005) and of the longstanding methadone program in the New York City jail (Magura et al., 1993; Tomasino et al., 2001). These studies and experiences in other countries throughout the world indicate that is quite feasible and effective to provide opioid agonist therapy to inmates with heroin addiction histories. The World Health Organization has listed methadone as an essential medication and has strongly recommended that methadone treatment in prison should be available in countries where methadone treatment is available in the community in order to significantly reduce the likelihood of adverse health and criminogenic consequences (Herget, 2005). Results suggest that the current intervention may be able to meet an urgent public health need in ensuring a continuum of drug abuse treatment spanning the institution and the community.

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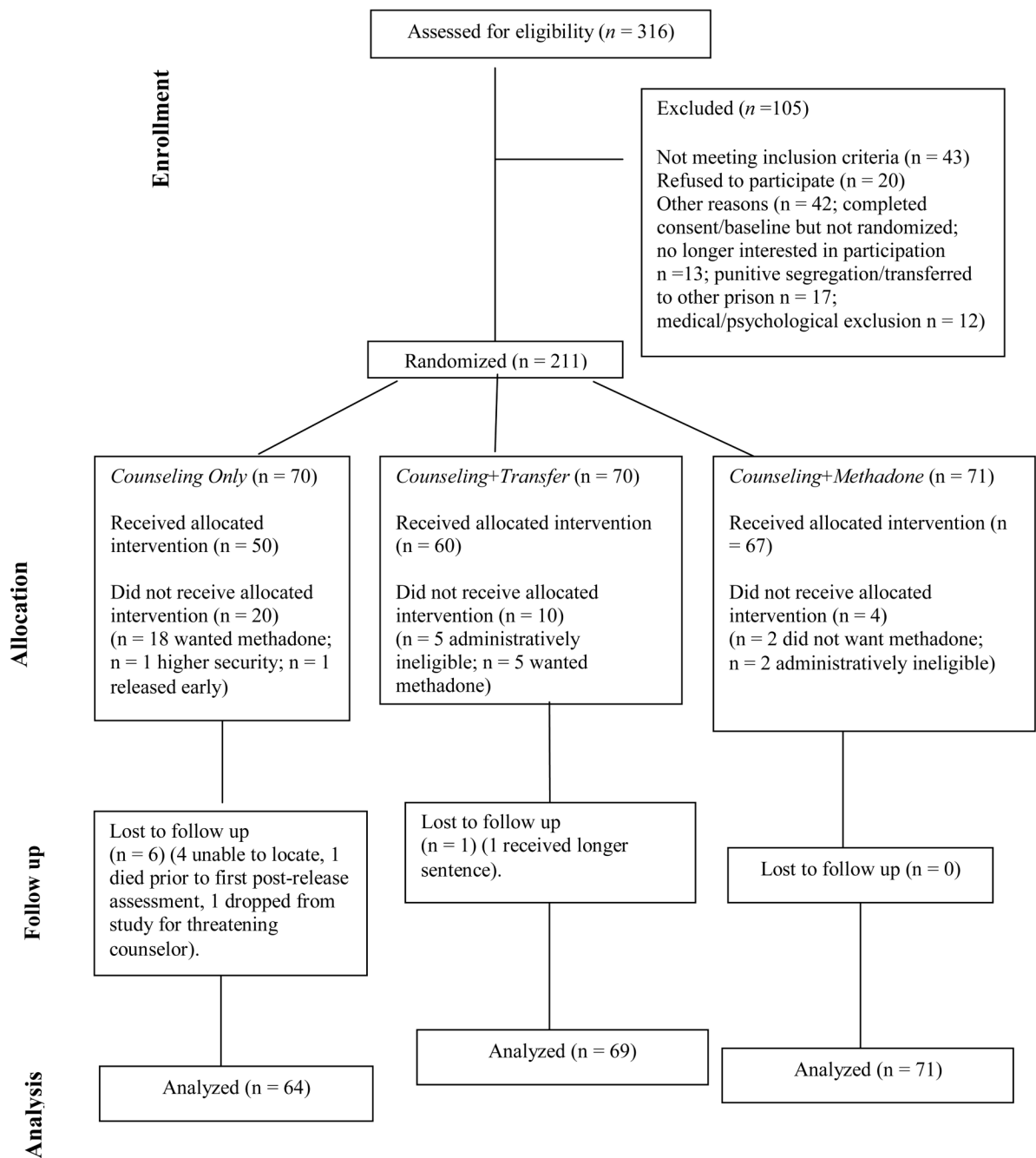


Figure 1.
Consort Diagram of Recruitment

Table 1Sample Characteristics ($N = 204$)

Categorical Variables n (%)	<i>Counseling Only</i> ($n = 64$)	<i>Counseling +Transfer</i> ($n = 69$)	<i>Counseling +Methadone</i> ($n = 71$)
Race			
African American	41 (64.1)	51 (73.9)	50 (70.4)
Caucasian	21 (32.8)	13 (18.8)	15 (21.1)
Other	2 (3.1)	5 (7.2)	6 (8.5)
Prior drug treatment	44 (68.8)	48 (69.6)	52 (73.2)
Prior methadone treatment	15 (23.4)	17 (24.6)	15 (21.1)
Continuous Variables <i>Mean (SD)</i>			
Age	40.7 (7.5)	40.3 (6.7)	39.9 (7.0)
Age first heroin use	19.1 (5.3)	18.5 (4.8)	18.0 (4.8)
Heroin use days ^a	27.1 (7.8)	27.8 (6.1)	26.7 (8.9)
Lifetime incarcerated, yrs	7.3 (5.1)	6.1 (4.2)	7.5 (5.4)
Length of Current Incarceration ^{b,c} months	464.8 (487.7)	569.5 (577.4)	764.5 (650.7)

^aPast 30 days in the community prior to the current incarceration.^bCalculated from current incarceration until release from prison.^c*Counseling Only* v. *Counseling+Methadone*, $p < .05$.

Table 2

Results of Poisson Regression Analyses of Days Retained in Treatment

	χ^2	<i>p</i>	<i>SE</i>
Condition			
CO vs. C+T	9.848	.002	3.599
CO vs. C+M	27.314	.0001	.345
C+M vs. C+T	11.791	.001	.196
Age	3.371	.066	.013
Age First Crime	1.936	.164	.018
Cocaine Days Baseline	1.552	.213	.007
Completed Prison Treatment	16.651	.0001	.344
Incarceration Days Baseline	.046	.830	.000

Overall model: [$\chi^2 = 13465.7$; $p = .0001$] χ^2 is the Wald test.*SE* = the standard error.

Table 3

Results of Logistic Regression Analyses at 12-Months Post-Release Urine Tests

	Opioids ^a		Cocaine ^b	
	OR	95%CI	OR	95%CI
Condition				
CO vs. C+T	.572	.200–1.638	.479	.149–1.539
CO vs. C+M	7.074***	2.301–21.744	7.066***	2.198–22.716
C+M vs. C+T	4.046**	1.446–11.318	3.384*	1.250–9.161
Age	.987	.922–1.056	1.048	.981–1.119
Age First Crime	1.011	.931–1.097	.940	.867–1.019
Cocaine Days Baseline	.987	.957–1.017	.995	.965–1.026
Completed Prison Treatment	1.703	.651–4.452	.503	.187–1.355
Incarceration Days Baseline	1.001	1.000–1.001	1.001	1.000–1.002

OR = odds ratio.

CO = *Counseling Only*; C+T = *Counseling+Transfer*; C+M = *Counseling+Methadone*.^aOmnibus Test $\chi^2 = 18.90$; $p = .009$ ^bOmnibus Test $\chi^2 = 17.23$; $p = .016$ *
 $p < .05$;**
 $p < .01$;***
 $p < .001$.Note. Number of urinalyses obtained: CO, $n = 32$; C+T, $n = 39$; C+M, $n = 44$.